

THE TRUE
CHURCH
OF
CHRIST.

EXPOSED

To the View of all SOBER
CHRISTIANS, from the
Word of GOD, Sound Reason,
son,

AND THE

Ancient FATHERS. In opposi-
tion to the Cruelties of the
Spanish Inquisition.

By JAMES SALGADO, a Spaniard, a
Converted Priest.

London, Printed and are to be Sold by William
Marshall at the Bible in Newgate-street, 1683.

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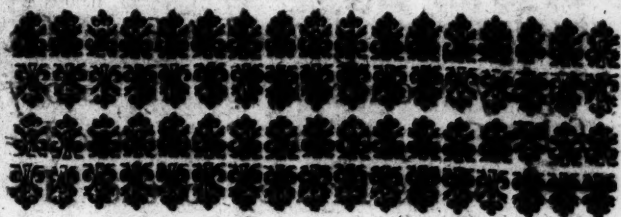
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An Advice to the Reader.

THere be so many Books of this sort already printed, that some will be apt to say that this is superfluous; but I being born in a Kingdom so superstitious, the Inhabitants of which are so darkned in their Papistical Errours, that some doubt of my Conversion, whether it be real or feigned; and being ignorant of the English Tongue, I cannot give by word that satisfaction would to the over-curious; I did therefore compose this little Book in Latin, which I caused to be translated into English, that they may read in the said Book the Cause and Reasons of my Conversion. Receive then, dear Reader, this little Work with the same good will as I offer it to thee; it may be thou mayest find in it something that thou hast neither heard nor read heretofore: Adieu, God bless you with much felicity in this World, and Eternal Happiness hereafter in the other.



nour and Repose of the Nation
to the gladdning of the hearts of
To the Right Honourable
HENEAGE, Earl
of **Nottingham**, Lord
Chancellour of **Eng-**
land.

THis most Important Af-
fair, which concerns the
Conversion of a Man
to God, cannot better be offered
to any Person, than to one that

The Epistle Dedicatory.

manages the greatest Affairs of a
Mighty Monarch; to the Glory
of his God, to the Credit and In-
terest of his Prince, to the Ho-
nour and Repute of the Nation,
to the gladding of the hearts of
all good Subjects therein; and
the Terror of Offenders to his
own Immortal praise here, and
Immortal Felicity hereafter, with
universal, ready, unshaken Loy-
alty, Justice and Integrity. It is,
to speak in short, most agreeable
for one that is the Quintessence
of all Excellencies, both Divine
and Humane.

The boldness which I have to
present this Book to your Ho-
nour,

The Epistle Dedicatory

nour, doth not only bid me hope
for Excuse, but also promise my
self that your Honour will re-
ceive it according to your wonted
Noble and Generous Con-
descension, being your Poor Of-
ferer tenders it with the Pro-
foundest Reverence and Respects
imaginable.

I humbly pray your Lordship
to take both my Self and Book
to your Honours Protection; and
it shall be my daily Prayers to
Almighty God, to take under his
Especial Charge your Honours
Person, and under his Especial
Conduct all your Honours Acti-
ons; so that both may be accep-
table

The Epistle Dedicatory.

able to his Divine Majesty, and
his Majesty of Great Britain, and
to all true English Spirits; be-
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Your Honours most obe-

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dient Servant,

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Conduct all your Honours Aff-
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JAMES SAUGADO

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THE
TRUE CHURCH
OF
CHRIST, &c.

IT was not without Reason that the Fathers compared the Church to the Ark of *Noah*; because that as none that were out of the Ark could escape destruction by the Flood; so none that are without the Bosom of the Church can escape Everlasting Damnation; for those that are no Members of the Church, cannot partake of her peculiar Privileges, such as Vocation, Justification, Sanctification, &c. without which it's impossible to attain Eternal Life: And as any Member cut off from the Body is thereby deprived of Life, Sense and Motion, be-
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cause it is no more united to, nor influenced from the Head; even so those that are cut off from the Church, are thereby deprived of Eternal Life, because they are not united unto Christ, who is the Head of the Church; and therefore want that influence of his Spirit which is the Author of all Spiritual Life.

For this reason *David* affirms, that the Heathen knew not the Laws of God, even because they were not in the Communion of *Israel*, to which the Church was confined under the Old Testament, *Psa.* 147. 19, 20. The Apostle *Paul* writing to the *Ephesians*, doth yet further confirm this Assertion; *At that time you were without Christ, being Aliens from the Commonwealth of Israel, and Strangers from the Covenant of Promise, having no hope, and without God in the world, Eph.* 2. 12. Namely, because they were not in the Bosom of the Church; they were therefore excluded from the Communion of Christ, who is the faithful Husband of the Church his only Spouse, as he himself affirms, *Cant.* 6. 1. *My Dove, my Undeiled, is but one.*

But when the Fathers used this similitude, they meant the Universal Church, whose beginning *Augustine* deriveth from *Abel*, and deduceth

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deduceth the continuation thereof even to the end of the World : Therefore it is not this or that Church, in this or that part of the World, that can be called Catholick in this sense ; but that Church which was, which is, and which is to come, and comprehends the Triumphant as well as the Militant. And if that be properly Catholick, which hath been always and every where believed by all (*Vincent. Lirinensis contra profanas novitates*) then that is the Catholick Church which hath and will be always found in all Nations ; for the thing ruled cannot be narrower than the Rule, and Faith cannot be found but in believers.

I don't deny that there are many particular Assemblies, and many Provincial or National Churches, and some of these purer than others ; but none of these Assemblies or Churches can be called Catholick, taking the word strictly ; because they are only parts or members constituting one general body ; and therefore cannot be called universal without a plain contradiction, unless you would give to the Hand or Foot the name of the whole body.

Hence it follows, that the *Roman* Church being but a particular Church (supposing
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that it were *Orthodox*, which yet we utterly deny) cannot claim unto it self alone, exclusively to other Churches that profess Christ, the Title of Catholick.

I confess I am not so rigid as to exclude the *Roman* Church and her Followers from the Latitude of the Universal Church; because besides that men living in that Communion, but in the simplicity of their heart professing God and his Christ, and sincerely endeavouring to work out their Salvation (although in many points they neither understand the thing it self, nor the manner of the thing, because of an invincible ignorance) may attain unto eternal life; for God is no respecter of persons, but in every Nation he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is accepted with him, *Act. 10. 34, 35*. I say, besides this, the Popish Church may be called a Church in a Physical though not in a Moral sense, even as an Adulterous Wife doth not lose the name of a Wife, although she lose the name of an honest Wife.

But because the Court of *Rome* will have their Church to consist in the Pope, or Council, or both, I shall evince their Church so taken to be fallible, erroneous and false.

And although the Church in this sense be

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but representative; yet seeing all the rest do depend upon her as infallible, and have nothing left them but a blind obedience, taking the denomination of the whole from the principal part, I rightly affirm that the *Roman Church* is false, uncatholick, yea, and no Church at all.

The Papists, not contented to pronounce all Churches without their Communion Hereticks and Schismaticks, and therefore without any hope of Salvation, have moreover asserted, that their own Church is infallible, and void of all Errour. A great Assertion indeed, and which is not only false in it self, but also is one great reason why other Churches dissenting from her, cannot joyn into one Body, nor hold Communion with her: For, besides that no particular Church (such as the *Roman* is) can be called infallible, it necessitates them, after the manner of the *Athenians*, to worship they know not what, and erect an Altar to the unknown God.

It is in vain to dispute concerning the property or priviledge of any thing, while they that attribute these priviledges to it, have no certain knowledge of the thing it self: Therefore in vain do they assert, that

their Church is infallible, while they cannot determine when, or where this Church is. Some of them, as the *Sorbonists*, do place it in the Council; others, as the *Jesuits*, in the Pope alone, and finally, others in them both both joyntly. Now chuse which of those you please, you'll find your self involv'd into inextricable difficulties; and, as I said before, under a necessity to sacrifice to an unknown God, which I shall shortly evince.

Let us suppose, that the Church and her Infallibility consists in the Council alone, you shall presently be contradicted by some men of that same Church. But to pass this, Whence pray doth it appear that this Council is infallible? For first, it is impossible, that of things of one and the same nature, there can be made up another thing of a quite contrary nature: Therefore all the Members, of which this Council consists, being fallible, how comes the Council it self to be infallible? For if this Infallibility came but then to the Council, when they met together to constitute one Synodical Body; where pray' was it before? in what corner of the World did it lurk? from whence, and in what manner did this good Infallibility come down upon the Fathers of the Council

Council? or what shall become of it after the Council is dissolved? Where shall it compose its Head to rest, that hath been tossed and wearied by so many janglings and Gramatications.

Moreover, how shall you know that all the Members of the Council have been lawfully or at all baptized, seeing you cannot be certain of the intention of the Priest, or Old Woman that baptized them, upon which the Efficacy of the Sacrament depends; that they were Canonically ordained, and not *per saltum*? that they were not intruded by force or Simony? All which are required to the constitution of a Bishop *in suo formali*. And unless you can perswade your self, that you believe all these with a Divine and Infallible Faith, you cannot imbrace their Decrees for infallible.

Again, if this Infallibility of the Church do consist in the Council, there should be always extant such a Council, to which disagreeing Parties might have recourse, and receive a final determination of their Controversies; that so all scruples being removed out of their minds, they might live in peace and concord among themselves. But where is all this to be found? And if there were

such a Council always in being, which yet is impossible, how should you know that this Council is not misguided by partiality; that it is not as bad as that of *Ariminum*, and needs not to be corrected by a subsequent Council? (as many Councils have been, if we believe *Augustine*.)

You?l say perhaps that Christ promised unto his Disciples, and consequently to the Church, that *the Spirit of truth shall come, and guide them into all truth*, Joh. 16. 13. and *that the Gates of Hell shall not prevail against it*, Mat. 16. 18.

For answer, I deny not that Christ promised his Disciples the Holy Ghost, but extraordinary things, are not to be confounded with ordinary; for they received both the matter and words of what they wrote from the immediate inspiration of the Holy Ghost; but in after-Ages the Church was tyed to the Scriptures, as sufficient for all manner of holy instruction, *Gal. 1. 2 Tim. 3. 15, 16, 17.* which if the Fathers of the Council do follow, it is not to be doubted but God will afford them the assistance of his Spirit: But it cannot be said, that the Council doth hereby become infallible.

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2. When Christ saith, *that the Gates of Hell shall not prevail against the Church*, he doth not understand any particular Churches of their Bishops, but the Universal Church, which that it cannot erre in Fundamentals, we believe and assert.

3. How do you know that the Holy Spirit presides in this or that Council, seeing the Council of *Ariminum* may be called a Council as well as the *Nicene*?

4. How can you be sure of any Council, that the Members thereof speak from a love to truth, and desire of peace, or from the Dictates of the Holy Ghost, and not rather from partiality? that their Decrees are framed more by the weight of Reason and Scriptures, than by the multitude of Votes; that it is not such as the Council of *Trent*, to which (as a Member of that Synod said) the Holy Ghost was brought from *Rome* in the Bags of the *Roman* Pacquet, and stayed longer away when the waters did rise, but came quickly thither when they were fallen, as being afraid to be wet or drowned.

5. It's ridiculous for a Papist to go about to prove the Infallibility of Councils from Scripture; for I ask him this question, Whence doth it appear that that Church is

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Infalible, whose office it is both to make a Rule or Canon, and to give Authority to the Scriptures? for they hold, that the Authority of the Scriptures, as to us left, depends upon the Church: Now if the Church give the Scriptures their Authority, as to us, how can they convince us of the Authority of the Church?

Thus you see into what difficulties they involve themselves, who place the Church with its Infalibility in the Council.

Nor is it less, but rather more absurd, to settle it in the Pope alone; an Assertion so foolish and ridiculous, that the very reciting of it might be a sufficient confutation; namely, to place the Church in one Man; the Church, I say, which (even though representative) is formally a Congregation of many: Nevertheless we shall proceed in the Method we have begun.

The Jesuits do generally hold this Opinion, and affirm, that the Pope alone, like the *Pythia* of *Delphos*, may frame Decrees, and impose them upon the people.

But the forementioned difficulties return; For how can you perswade your self that the Pope was Popable? that he was rightly, if at all baptized? that he obtained not
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the Popedom by force, by fraud, or by Simony? that he was a Man, and not a Woman? (for we have an instance of a Woman Pope, namely, Pope *Jane*) any of which being supposed, renders the Pope no more a Pope.

Moreover, How shall you know that the Pope when he went about the framing of his Decrees, neglected not the usual preparations, namely, Fasting and Prayer for seven days, &c. that he acts by the advice of his Conclave, and not rather from the dictates of his own private judgment or humor. Now if these Conditions be wanting, the Decrees are not pronounced from the Chair, and therefore not infallible, nor obligatory to the Conscience.

Further, By what Argument can you be convinced, that this Infallibility doth not belong to the Bishop of *Paris* (for example) as much as to the Bishop of *Rome*; and that it cannot be removed from the *Roman Chair*; for *Gerson* hath written a Treatise concerning the possibility of removing it.

Finally, It cannot be conceived that one single man is Infallible in matters of Faith, seeing he hath no promise of an Infallible Spirit; and there are manifest examples of
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his having been actually deceived. But perhaps you will fly to that Vulgar distinction of the Popes pronouncing from, or without his Chair; so that what he Decrees in the former way is infallible; though in the latter he may deceive, and be deceived.

But you'll find that even this distinction can very little advantage, but rather prejudice your Cause: For how can it be conceived, that one and the same Man, without any fear or compulsion, can contradict himself in one and the same matter? Again, the Pope, who being out of the Chair may deceive, ought to advise with himself, as sitting in the Chair, lest he fall into an error; or the Cardinals, if they would have this Holy Father to be always infallible, should bind the good Old Man to the Chair with Chains, (as *Prometheus* was tyed to *Caudasus*) that he may never be moved out of this Infallible Seat. Besides, it is manifest, that the Popes, even pronouncing from the Chair, have frequently erred; as appears by the examples of *John* the XXIII. *Stephanus*, *Formosus*, and others, as hath been made manifest to the World by many of the Reformed Writers, yea even by the Papists themselves; witness *Platina* concerning the Lives
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of the Popes, which *Platina* was the Popes own Library-keeper at *Rome*.

2. They can give no account what they mean by this Chair; for the material Chair can contribute nothing to the Popes Infallibility by any physical or internal vertue, else a Herds-man, if set upon this Infallible Chair, would be no less Infallible than the Pope himself: But by the formal or rather Moral Chair (in which sense our Saviour makes mention of *Moses* Chair) there can nothing else be understood than the Holy Scripture it self; and if the Pope pronounceth according to the tenour thereof, we shall willingly hearken to him.

3. The Holy Spirit, upon whom the Popes Infallibility is said to depend, is not tyed to this or that place, but bloweth when, and where, and upon whom he listeth.

Others more sharp-sighted observing the foolishness of this distinction, have devised another; namely, that the Pope cannot erre in a question of Right, though he may be deceived in matters of Fact. But this also is a broken Reed, upon which if a man lean, it will go into his hand and pierce it; although it was invented by the *Jansenists*,
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to heal that Wound which *Alexander* the VII. gave them, in that famous business of the five Articles. For first, when the Pope Anathematizeth a man, he considers him as believing so and so: Nor doth it appear, how he that is free from all possible error, in matters of Right, can be subject to error in matters of Fact; for when he pronounceth concerning the sense of any Book, being an Infallible Interpreter of the sense and meaning (which they do affirm) he may fall from a question of Right into a question of Fact; and so may determine that this and no other was the Authors meaning.

2. Seeing Law prescribes to matter of Fact, it is not likely that he who is Infallible in matter of Right, can erre in matter of Fact.

3. Right doth sometimes arise from Fact; therefore that which before was a question of Fact, afterwards turning to a question of Right, the Pope may give an infallible judgment concerning it.

4. If this be true, the Pope cannot condemn nor Anathematize an Heretick, his judgment being fallible in matters of Fact.

5. We have before shortly proved, that the Pope hath erred most abominably in matters of Right.

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And thus you may see what difficulties they involve themselves in, who place the Church and its Infallibility in the Pope alone.

Now followeth the third and last Opinion of the Papists concerning the Church and its Infallibility, namely, that it consists in the Pope and the Council together : But

Incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdim.

For the same difficulties that were before proposed, do press them equally : And moreover, these doubts will arise, Whether the Pope have his Infallibility from the Council, or the Council from the Pope ? Whether if the Pope be absent, his Legates have the same Infallibility that he himself would have, if Present ? if so, whether he might not as easily Delegate this Infallibility to the Bishops of the Council, as to his Legates ? Whether Decrees made in the Popes absence be Infallible, and binding to the Conscience ? For if no Decrees be binding without the Popes Confirmation, it cannot be conceived, how he can extrajudicially (or out of Council) ratifie the Decrees made in Council, being the Popes Infallibility consists

sits not in his own Person, as separate from, but joyntly with the Council.

From what I have said it evidently appears, that the Papists catch at a Shadow instead of the Body; and though they obstinately assert the Infallibility of their Church, yet they cannot agree, nor do they know where this Church is to be found: So that they are altogether ignorant how to satisfie a doubting Soul in this matter, and yet they desist not

Projicere ampullas & sesquipedalia verba.

While I was yet in the Roman Communion I perceived my self intangled in these Labaryinths, and often considered how to extricate my self, that so I might with a clear Conscience worship God in purity and holiness. And although I had heard much in my own Country (which is Spain) of the Reformed Churches, yet I could never light on any of the Books of their Learned Divines, being forbidden to read them under the severest penalties. But hearing that they founded all their Doctrines upon the Holy Scriptures, I became very desirous to search into the same; (for in Spain it self

the Clergy is not forbidden to read the Scriptures) and having met with these words of the Apostle Paul, *2 Tim. 3. 16, 17. All Scripture is given by Inspiration of God, and is profitable for Doctrine, for Reproof, for Correction, for Instruction in Righteousness, that the Man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works.* It seemed to me, that the Apostle had drawn a lively Portraiture of a Minister of the Gospel; and described at once what ought to be the matter and Fountain, as well as Method of Preaching; yea, and declared by what means the Man of God, that is, a Minister of Christ, may undoubtedly attain unto the full perfection of his Ministry, as well in reference to his own accomplishments for the work, as to the good effects of his labour upon the Souls committed to his care; namely, he asserteth, that the Scriptures contain a rich Treasure of Divine Knowledge, able to make a man wise unto Salvation, *2 Tim. 3. 15.* and pronounceth him accursed that should preach another Gospel, even though it were an Angel from Heaven, *Gal. 1. 8.* but peace upon as many as walk according to this Rule, *Gal. 6. 16.* And God himself sends his people to the Law, and to

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the Testimony, as the most effectual way to reduce them from seeking unto false Prophets and Wizards, *Isa. 8. 19, 20.* A

Having pondered these things seriously and often within my self, and observed that *Paul* speaks so magnificent things of the Scriptures; and that he (who shunned not to declare the whole Counsel of God) professeth that he had said no other things, than those which *Moses* and the Prophets did say should come; I quickly concluded, that the only mark of the true Church, is to be taken from this Fountain, That the Church is built upon the Foundation of the Prophets and Apostles, and the chief Corner-stone is *Jesus Christ*. And I found that *Augustine* (that glorious Light of Antiquity) did agree with me, writing, *Contx. Ma. Arian. l. 3.* Neither will I alledge the *Nicene Council* to your prejudice, nor ought you to alledge the *Council of Ariminum* to mine: Let us not make use of Writings, partial to the one or to the other Party, but of the holy Scriptures, that are impartial Judges of both; and compare Cause with Cause, Matter with Matter, and Reason with Reason. And elsewhere, writing against *Donatus*, There (namely in the Scriptures) let us seek for the True Church; there let us discuss the point.

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Being now fully confirmed in this general Principle, I began to enquire narrowly into the Purity of particular Churches, and upon enquiry found, that none do so exactly agree with the Scriptures, as the Reformed Churches: Wherefore I firmly resolved with my self, to forsake the *Roman* Idolatry, and associate my self to the Protestants: which I accordingly performed in *France*; and having renounced the *Romish* Superstitions, I adjoyned my self to the Reformed Church, as being the true Church of Christ; which I shall now shortly evince by the following Arguments.

That is the true Church, which 1. Vindicates and maintains the Authority of the Scriptures. 2. Teacheth Doctrine agreeable to the Scriptures. 3. (Because I will not be so Scripturary as to neglect the Testimony of the Fathers and Councils) Which agrees also with the Testimony of Ancient Fathers and Councils: But the Reformed Church is such: Therefore the Reformed is the true Church.

As for the first, the Reformed Church maintains the Authority of the Scriptures against the Papists, who affirm, *That the Scriptures have no Authority, as to us at least,*

but from the Church. Which distinction was found out by *Bellarmino*; namely, that the Authority of the Scripture, considered in it self, doth not depend upon the *Church*, but only in respect of us. But how frivolous is this distinction? For all Authority is Relative, and therefore it cannot be considered without a relation to us: And moreover the Supposition is false, that the Scriptures Authority, as to us, depends upon the *Church*.

But before I come to overthrow this Assertion, it will not be amiss to observe, that the reason which induceth the Papists to defend it, is evidently this; They know not how to answer the Protestants Arguments from Scripture, without wresting the sense, and therefore hold, that the sense of the Scriptures depends upon the interpretation of the *Church*; which obligeth them to defend, that the Authority of the Scriptures depends also upon the *Church*, being that, without the *Churches* Tradition, we can have no certainty of the Scriptures themselves, nor of their sense. In this they imitate exactly the Ancient Hereticks, of whom *Tertullian* says, *When the Hereticks are confuted from the Scriptures, they presently begin to accuse the Scriptures, as if they were not of sufficient*
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sufficient Authority, or were otherwise written than they are cited by the Orthodox, and of which there is no certainty without Tradition. Where you may see an exact Portraicture of the Modern Papists,

But to return to our purpose; we assert, That the Scriptures Authority doth no way depend upon the Authority of the Church, but of the Holy Ghost only, speaking internally in our hearts, and externally in the Scriptures, because he is their Author, 2 Tim. 3. 16. 2 Pet. 1. 21. and therefore he alone can give them their Authority. And as Christ seeks a Testimony from none besides the Father; so neither doth his Word need any other, which he hath left upon Earth instead of his own Person. And as it were very absurd to affirm, that the Authority of the Kings Proclamation depends upon the Cryer, or a Rule upon the thing ruled, or that the Sun borrows his light from his own Orb or Vortex; so it is no less ridiculous to affirm, that the Authority of the Scriptures depends upon the Church: The Church is the Candlestick, the Word of God is the Candle, Revel. 1. 20. Luk. 8. 16. Now as a Candlestick contributes nothing to the light of the Candle, so neither doth the Church

to the Authority of the Scriptures.

We reject not the Ministerial Testimony of the *Church* in this affair, because thereby we come to the knowledge of the Scriptures, as the *Samaritans* came to the knowledge of Christ by the *Samaritan* Womans Testimony; which nevertheless was not the reason or ground of their Faith, but the Instrument only.

The Papists object, that the *Church* is called the *Pillar and Ground of Truth*, 1 Tim. 3. 15. And from hence they conclude, that the Authority of the Scriptures, as to us, depends entirely upon the *Church*. But to pass *Camero's* observation, that these words belong to the sixteenth verse, where there is a Copulative Particle, which otherwise were useless; and that the Apostle first compares the *Church* to a House, and then teacheth us, what is the chief Pillar of that House, viz. *God manifest in the Flesh*: For a House cannot be called a Pillar, but a Pillar is in a House. In this place *Paul* means not an *Architectomical Pillar*, (that sustains the Authority of the Scriptures) but a *Political*, to which the Edicts of the Supreme Governour are affixed. Nor is *Bellarmines* Exception against this distinction of any weight, that the *Church* may be

be as well called a *Bibliothek*, as a *Pillar*, in this sense: For we affirm, that the *Church* doth not only keep these Books, but also teach and publish the Contents thereof, and expose them to the view of the people.

So then, the Testimony of the *Church* may be one Motive to induce us to believe the Divine Authority of the Scriptures, but cannot beget in our minds a firm and certain perswasion of it, which is the work of the Holy Ghost only, whom God joyns with his Word, *Isa. 59. 21. My Spirit which is upon thee; and my words which I have put in thy mouth, shall not depart out of thy mouth, &c.*

Augustine speaks well to this purpose, in his Confessions; But how shall I know that these are thy words? *Moses* said so indeed, but *Moses* is gone; and if he were present, and should speak *Hebrew*, I could not understand him; but if he spoke *Latin*, and I understood him, how could I be certain that he spoke the truth? The Truth it self, which is neither *Greek*, *Latin*, *Hebrew*, nor *Barbarian*, without any sound of the tongue, or noise of Syllables, would say unto me inwardly in the Cabinet of my heart, he speaketh truth. You see, Christian Readers, how *Augustine* was perswaded of the Divinity of the Scriptures,

not by the Authority of the Church, nor of Moses and the Prophets, but by the Internal Truth speaking in his heart, which is the Holy Spirit.

It's in vain to reply hereunto, that every one may pretend the Spirit; for pretensions cannot prejudice the Truth; the Question between us and the Papists is not, *Whether the Scriptures are of Divine Authority, or not?* for both of us assert that they are: But, *Whether he that admits this, is perswaded of it?* To which whether they or we give the most satisfactory answer, we leave the whole Christian World, that are not partial to either Party, to judge.

We conclude therefore, that as this Question, *Whether the Scriptures are the Word of God?* is unworthy of a Christian: So Jesuit Sambays's Assertion (*de fide Orthodoxa*) is foolish and ridiculous, *That the Protestants have not the Scriptures.* For, besides that, he defends it for no other end, but that he may shun the dint of their Arguments drawn from the Scriptures: He useth no other *Medium* to prove that Assertion, but that the Reformed Church, wanting the Marks of the true Church, is a false Church, and therefore cannot have the Scriptures, which

which do both in their matter and form depend upon the *Church*: Which Argument is most false, and doth manifestly beg the Question, *viz.* That the Scriptures, and their sense, depend upon the Authority of the *Church*; which we utterly deny, and that not without reason, as I shewed above. Moreover, the Jesuit sheweth his Cause to be desperate, by endeavouring to rob us of the Scriptures; for none of the Ancient Fathers denied the Scriptures to any Heretick that argued his own Cause from them; and *Augustine* that we quoted above, affirms, that the Scriptures are not peculiar to any one Party, but impartial Judges of all. We might with far better reason return this Argument upon the Papists, because we have proved, that their *Representative Church* is not only false, but no *Church* at all: But I am not so much afraid of their Arguments from Scripture, and therefore do not deny them the Bible.

Having established the Opinion of the Reformed Churches, in reference to the Authority of the Scriptures, I shall now proceed to the properties of the same.

First therefore I affirm, that the Scriptures are perfect, by a perfection of parts as well

as

as degrees; and so sufficient to Salvation, Psal. 19. *The Law of God is perfect.* Their sufficiency appears from the forecited place, 2 Tim. 3. 16, 17.

The accession of the New Testament to the Old, doth not disprove the perfection and sufficiency of the Scriptures. For he that revealed the whole Counsel of God to Believers, did nevertheless reveal no other than what *Moses* and the Prophets had written before, as we hinted above. Hence the Ancient Fathers said very well, *As the New Testament is hid in the Old, so the Old is made plain and clear in the New.* Nor doth a difference in degree alter the nature or species of a thing; neither is the Question betwixt the Papists and us, concerning this or that part of the Scriptures, but concerning the whole Canon, as it was received by the Ancient Church, and enumerated by *Hierom.* So that in this Argument there is evidently the Fallacy of dividing what ought to be joyned together.

And as we justly cut off the *Apocryphal* Books from this perfection and sufficiency of the Scriptures, because they contradict both themselves and the Canon; nor were they ever received in the *Jewish Church*, to
which

which the Oracles of God were committed, Rom. 3. 2. So we reject the Popish distinction of Protocanonical & Deuterocanonical Books, with the same facility that they propose it, being without proof.

Hence we do but little esteem *unwritten Traditions*; because what is written doth sufficiently instruct us what we are to believe and do in order to life eternal, *John 20. 31.*

It's ridiculous to refer the several Orders of Monks, and particularly the shaving of their Crowns, to these unwritten Traditions; because Christ says, *I have yet many things to say unto you, but you cannot bear them now, Joh. 16. 12.* For if this had been the thing that Christ had further to say unto them, he might easily have sent for a Barber and caused their Heads to be shaved: Besides that the Monks, (*whose duty was to weep, and not to teach, saith Hieron.*) were shaven as a sign of their penitence, not of any honour or preeminence.

Secondly, The Scriptures are plain and easie to be understood; *The Commandment, enlightning the eyes, Psal. 19. 8. Whosoever things were written afore-time, were written for our learning, that we through patience and comfort*

comfort of the Scriptures might have hope, Rom. 15. 4. Those things therefore which are absolutely necessary to Salvation, being very few, and very easie, are clearly and plainly set down in the Scriptures, though other things not so absolutely necessary may puzzle the most Sagacious understandings: Chrysostom says well; *The holy Scriptures are such that a Lamb may wade in them, and yet an Elephant may swim.*

Seeing then that the Scriptures are plain, as is evident from Reason, and the Testimony of the Fathers, the Reformed Churches do with good reason attribute a judgment of discretion, in Controversies of Faith, to every true Christian: So that every Believer, by frequent reading and comparing of the Scriptures, may easily understand their meaning, at least as to things absolutely necessary to Salvation; *For no Prophecie of Scripture is of any private interpretation, nor came by the will of man, but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost,* 2 Pet. 1. 20, 21.

As for the Fathers of the Ancient Church, and the four Primitive Councils, we willingly imbrace them as Interpreters of the Scriptures; yea moreover, we affirm, that in
sub-

subordination to the Scriptures, they may bind, but not force our belief: But we utterly deny, that the Fathers, or these Councils, or the Pope, are Judges of Controversies about matters of Faith; but the only Judge of all such Controversies is the Holy Ghost speaking in the Scriptures, or as *Augustine* saith, Christ himself; *Let Christ judge of this Controversie, who although he be absent in his Person, yet is present in his Word.*

Hence it doth appear that the Scriptures may rightly be called a Normal Judge, deciding the question in manner of a Law, though not outwardly proclaiming the sentence: *The Word of God is a discerners of the thoughts and intents of the heart, Heb. 4. 12.* We have sufficiently proved, that the Reformed Churches do vindicate the Authority and Properties of the Scriptures: It remains now to be proved, that they teach according to the Scriptures.

I shall pass the Doctrines of God, and his Attributes of the Trinity, and the like, because there is little difference between the Papists and us in these Points, except in some Preter-fundamental things, which the *Jesuits* and *Dominicans* do also dispute among themselves. I shall now only take notice
of

of this, that the *Jesuits* do very absurdly define *Free-will*, viz. *A Faculty whereby all things requisite to action being present, the will may act or not act, act this or the contrary.* For besides that, when the Object is present to the Understanding, the Will is necessarily determined by the last practical judgment of the understanding to imbrace or reject the object; like as if Straw and Fire come together, there must needs a Flame be kindled; I say, besides this, it's impossible for any man to alter the Prescience and Decree of God (which is one of the things requisite to action) for the Counsel of God stands, and he will do all his pleasure. All things requisite to Judas his betraying of Christ being present, (viz. the last practical judgment of his understanding, the receiving of the Money, &c. and the Eternal Counsel of God, designing that Christ should be delivered into the hands of men, suffer death, and rise again the third day) it was impossible for him not to act.

Therefore the Reformed Churches do excellently define *Free-will*; *A faculty of acting freely, without compulsion, or physical determination to one thing.* For the Will cannot be forced to any elicit or internal act; nor

is it capable of a physical or natural necessity, determining it to one thing, as Fire is determined to burn. But it is not free from the determination of the Divine Decree, and the last practical judgment of the understanding; nor in the unregenerate from sin, to which it is in general necessarily determined, by its Original depravation, although it hath a freedom to chuse this or that special sin: So that in the unregenerate man it is free only to will, nor can he by his own strength perform any action spiritually good: *Of our selves, as of our selves, we cannot think a good thought,* 2 Cor. 3. 5. *much less do a good action by nature. We are dead in sin,* Eph. 2. 1. *without God in the world,* Eph. 2. 3. *and every imagination of our heart is only evil continually,* Gen. 6. 5. And the best actions that the unregenerate can do, are really evil, because they do not proceed from Faith; and *whatsoever is not of Faith, is sin,* Rom. 14. 23. So that as from a total privation there is no returning to the habit, but by an Infinite Power; so from sin, which is a privation of that rectitude, which ought to be in our faculties and actions, there is no returning to righteousness, except God do quicken us from the Dead; and

and say to us as unto *Lazarus*, *Lazarus arise*, *Joh. 11. 43.* and cause the Sun of Righteousness to arise in the dark Horizon of our hearts, saying as in the first Creation, *Let there be light*, *Gen. 1.* And truly seeing Regeneration, according to Scripture phrase, is a new Creation, (*Create in me a clean heart*, *Psalm. 51.* *We are his workmanship, created in Christ Jesus unto good works*, *Eph. 2. 10.* *In Christ Jesus neither Circumcision availeth any thing, nor Uncircumcision, but the New Creature*, *Gal. 6. 15.*) it cannot be the work of less than an Infinite Power, whereby God *worketh in us both to will and to do of his good pleasure*, *Phil. 2. 13.* So that *Augustine* did rightly affirm, that the good works of the Heathen were but glistening sins: They may indeed act something that is morally good, by the general influence of Divine Providence; yet they can act nothing that is truly good in a Theological sense, because they want Faith to purifie their hearts, nor do they aim at the glory of God; for they do not shun this or that sin simply because it is a sin, but from a vain-glorious desire of Reputation among the people.

Hence it followeth, that Justification and Sanctification are not ours, but Gods: so that

that when God conferreth Glory upon those that are Justified and Sanctified, he may with good reason be said to Crown with this reward his own gifts, and not our works. As for Justification, of which we intend to speak first, it is twofold, active and passive: for it may be considered either in respect of God that justifieth, or of Man that is justified. In the former consideration it is nothing else but an act of God, whereby he absolves the sinner, and reputes him righteous, for the Merits and satisfaction of Christ. Hence God is said to *justify the ungodly* Rom. 4. 5. *by his grace, through the redemption that is in Jesus Christ*, Rom. 3. 24. So that God in justifying maketh no physical change in the sinner, as the Papists say, who would have the Justification of God to be of the same nature with Transubstantiation, whereby one thing is changed into another; that is, that God in justifying doth not proceed as a Judge, pronouncing one at the Bar Innocent, but as it were by a physical immutation, making a righteous man out of an unrighteous, even as Christ turned water into Wine.

Bellarmino, Becan, and other Jesuits, have laboured much in the proof of this Asser-

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tion,

tion, but without any success: They produce nothing from Scripture, but what is to be referred to Sanctification, not Justification. And thus they commit the fallacy of *ignoratio Elenchi*; and as for their Arguments drawn from Reason, they are so unreasonable, that they do not deserve a Refutation. Their chief Argument is taken from the Word it self: for, say they, to *Justifie*, according to the Etimology of the word, is nothing elle but *to make just or righteous*, being it is compounded of *justus* and *facio*; as well as to Sanctifie is to make, not to pronounce holy, &c. Therefore to justifie cannot import the absolution of a sinner who is really unrighteous, but the making of him righteous. But they hereby shew themselves to be no better Gramarians, than they are Divines; for the sense of a word, in matters of Faith, is not to be taken out of *Calpine*, but from the Word of God, which is the Rule of our Faith. Now it is manifest, and hath been demonstrated by many, that Justification is every where in the Scriptures taken in a *Law-sense*. Thus Solomon, *He that justifieth the ungodly, and condemneth the righteous, are both an abomination unto the Lord*. Here the justifying of the

the Unrighteous is opposed to the condemning of the righteous; and so in all other places of Scripture.

Moreover, if this were the meaning of the word *Justify*, then there would be no difference between Justification and Sanctification; which nevertheless is evident from Rom. 22. 11. *He that is righteous, let him be righteous still; and he that is holy, let him be holy still.* Also Rom. 8. 30. *Whom he justified, he will also glorify:* where under the word *Glorify* is comprehended Sanctification, which is begun *Glory*, even as *Glory* is consummate *Sanctification*.

26 Lastly, This Composition with the Verb *Facis* doth not always import an internal change, as appears from the Song of the Blessed Virgin, *My Soul doth magnify the Lord*. Now let them set their heads together, and prove, that the Blessed Virgin, by magnifying the Lord, did cause any internal change in him; and we shall also allow, that God by justifying us, doth make an internal change in us;

and therefore no man is therefore to be saved by the sight of God by our works, but only by the sight of God by our faith.

Let it be remembered that the words are not in the text.

Hitherto of Active Justification: Now

we shall come to treat of Passive Justification, or Justification considered in respect of the man justified. And thus it is nothing else, but an assured confidence of our Righteousness in Christ, and by the imputation of his Merits, which we receive and apply unto our selves by faith, *Rom. 3. 25, 26.* Hence it appears, that the Meritorious Cause of our Justification is the Merit of Christ, as we proved a little before; and the hand by which we apply this satisfaction of our Saviour, or the instrumental cause of our Justification, is Faith. *Man is justified by faith, without the works of the Law, Rom. 3. 28.* It is as clear from the Scriptures as the light of the Sun in mid-day, that we are justified by faith only. *By grace ye are saved, through faith; and that not of your selves; it is the gift of God, Eph. 2. 8.* So that I shall insist no longer upon this point, but conclude with the Apostle, *That by the deeds of the Law shall no flesh be justified; for by the Law is the knowledge of sin, Rom. 3. 20.* There is therefore no Justification in the sight of God by our works, but only by faith; which applyeth the Panacea of Salvation unto our dead hearts, and causeth us to live in God, and God in us.

We

We are not so unreasonable, as to separate Works from Faith; yet nevertheless we affirm, that Faith only doth justify: it's the eye only that sees, the hand only that weighs; yet neither can the eye see, nor the hand weigh, unless they be united to the body: Even so Faith only doth justify; but this Faith is never separated from Good Works.

The Apostle James indeed saith, *We are justified by works, and not by faith only*, Jam. 2. 24. But he either means justification before men, as in the eighteenth verse, *Show me thy faith by thy works*; or else the confirmation of internal faith by external actions; or else he speaks by a Metonymy of the effect for the cause; so that by faith and works he means a working faith; which seems to agree well with the words, *You see then how that by works man is justified, and not by faith only*; that is, not by a solitary or naked faith, which is not accompanied with works, for *faith being alone is dead*; but by a living faith, which shews its soundness by works.

So that we are not justified by works, but by faith only; and whosoever will narrowly look into himself and his own frailty, must needs break forth into Bellarmine's words,

Because of the frailty of humane life, and the
 uncertainty of our own righteousness, we are
 to relye only upon the mercy of God. Bel.
 bon. oper. Consider, Candid Reader, the
 words of this Cardinal, who (as I can de-
 monstrate, if need be) at the end of the
 greatest Controversies between us and the
 Papists, yields at last unto the truth, and ap-
 pears, though an *Italian*, to be more a Pro-
 testant than a Papist.

Thus we have proved, by Gods assistance,
 that Active Justification is an external judi-
 cial absolution of an unrighteous man, and
 pronouncing of him righteous; and that
 Passive Justification is by faith only, and that
 a living faith, which applieth to us the Me-
 rits of our Saviour.

As for Sanctification, I shall say little con-
 cerning it, by reason the Papists don't dis-
 agree much with the Protestants in this
 Point, as to the nature of the thing: only I
 utterly deny, that the good works which
 we do are meritorious, or necessary to Sal-
 vation, *necessitate mediæ*, as a mean to bring
 us to Salvation: *Bernard* says well, Good
 works are the way to the Kingdom, not the
 cause of reigning: nor does the Popish di-
 stinction between merit of congruity and

condignity: mitigate this Assertion for, besides that the Congruity of Gods Reward for our Works consists onely in his own good pleasure, *Fear not little Flock, for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you a Kingdom, Luk. 12. 32.* I have often admired, that they have found no Text of Scripture to prove the condignity of works, but this one which is Diametrically contrary to their Assertion. *The Sufferings of this present time are not worthy (but condign) to be compared with the Glory that is to be revealed in us.*

This is the onely place where the word *condignus* is to be found.

I will proceed now to shew how sound and genuine the Doctrine of the Reformed Churches is concerning the Sacraments, which are *Seals of the righteousness of faith, Rom. 4. 11.* And shortly refute the Popish Errours. As for Baptism, both Parties acknowledge it to be a Sacrament of Initiation, by which in the faith of our Parents (which is my opinion) we are implanted into the Church, which is the Body of Christ.

But the *Papists* falsely affirm, that Baptism *ex opere operato* (by vertue of the work wrought) works in us Regeneration, and abolishes Original Sin: Not onely because an

external, corporal thing can have no influence upon things internal and spiritual, in reference to the rectifying thereof, which can onely be done by God himself; every good and perfect Gift comes down from the Father of Lights, saith the Apostle James: But likewise because the sign of the Covenant cannot communicate to us the things comprehended in the Covenant.

And the contrary appears also from the effect, because those that have been baptized, are and have been subject to everlasting damnation. And if this Sacrament *ex opere operato*, did work Grace, Regeneration, &c. then Abraham could not have been reputed righteous by faith in uncircumcision, Rom. 4. 9. Moreover in the Primitive Times, and especially as to them that were baptized when come to Age, Faith was required before the Seal of Righteousness were stamp't upon their hearts and consciences. Now because Faith is the Root of the rest of the Graces, and hath annexed unto it that great work of Repentance: It necessarily follows, that the Apostle requiring faith in the Adult, did suppose the rest of the Graces to be in them, not imagining that they should be conferred upon them, but rather sealed or confirmed by

by Baptism : for Baptism is a Seal of the
 Righteousness of Faith, and not a thing
 that by its internal virtue work Faith and
 Regeneration.

For this very reason, *Augustin*, and other
 of the Fathers affirmed, that Infants are bap-
 tized in the Faith of their Parents, if be-
 lieving Parents; or in the Faith of the Church,
 if their Parents were unknown, or Unbelie-
 vers; because they were persuaded, that
 Faith is rather required before, than confer-
 red by Baptism. So that we believe that the
 holy Ghost doth operate in the tender hearts
 and minds of, elect Infants, even from their
 Birth, and that effectually, though insensi-
 bly : and although perhaps he doth not work
 in them subjectively an actual faith; yet he
 objectively applies unto them the benefits of
 Christ, which in others are received by an
 actual faith.

But lest any should think that we falsely
 charge our Adversaries with this Assertion;
 I will shew the candid Reader the reason why
 they assert it; and then evince the same from
 a custom frequent among them in the Cele-
 bration of this Sacrament.

The reason why they affirm it, is because
 they hold that Infants departing without
 Bap-

rism cannot be saved, but go into the Lim-
 bing Infernum (a kind of Hell prepared to
 pas Children into) where they suffer *penam*
damni, but not *penam sensus*; that is, they
 are deprived of the beatifick Vision of God,
 though they are not under any sensible tor-
 ment. If then their Election, which is un-
 changeable, and their being under the Cove-
 nant of Grace, which belongeth to them as
 well as to their Parents, be not sufficient to
 save them because they were not baptized;
 surely Baptism which maketh them capable to
 demand Heaven, must by a physical vertue
 work those Graces, whereby they may attain
 unto Salvation. (2.) They hold that none
 can be saved without the Bosom of the
 Church; and that none can be reputed Mem-
 bers of the Church, except such as have been
 baptized. Moreover their Custom is to ad-
 mit of the Baptism of Women (providing
 the Form be observed) in case of necessity;
 which shews how absolutely necessary they
 esteem Baptism unto Salvation.

Having proved the Charge; I shall de-
 monstrate the Error.

And first it is as certain, That all Infants
 departing without Baptism are not deprived
 of the beatifick Vision; as that David was
 saved

lived, who after death was to go to his Child
 that died without Circumcision (1 Sam. 12. 38,
 29) in place whereof Baptism succeeded, as
 appears from Col. 2. 11, 12. And as certain,
 as that the promise of Eternal Life doth be-
 long to Infants; which Argument is of the
 same force against the Anabaptists, that deny
 the Seal to Infants, to whom the promise be-
 longs, (for which reason Peter did willingly
 confer Baptism upon some Converts (Act.
 2. 38, 39) as against the Papsts, that deny
 Eternal Life to Children dying without Bap-
 tism, although they be under the promise and
 Covenant of Grace; for he that is under the
 Covenant of Grace, for the Promises, is in
 Christ; and he that is in Christ will certainly
 be saved. Therefore Children being under
 the Covenant of Grace, and the Promise of
 Life, will certainly be saved, Acts 2. 39.

But they object this Scripture, Except a
 man be born of water, and of the spirit, he
 cannot enter into the Kingdom of God, Joh. 3. 6.
 whence they conclude that none can be sa-
 ved without Baptism.

But Answer, that nothing else is meant
 by this water and spirit but the holy Ghost
 himself, who is compared to water, be-
 cause

can he washeth away our sins. There is
another expression like unto this in *Mat. 3. 11.*
He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost,
and with fire; that is, the Holy Ghost shall
purge you as fire doth Gold, seven times re-
fined. So that these Expressions are Meta-
phorical and Figurative: *Virgil* hath the
like expression: *monstrum horrendum, informe,*
formidabile, chimerae monstri, (which is a
monster) *partibus aëris, aquae, ignis, et limae*
composita. *Petrus Iohannes Chrysostomus*

We drink out of Cups and Gold, that is
out of Golden Cups; so to be baptized with
the Spirit, and with fire, is nothing else but
to be baptized with a fiery Spirit; and the
same way are Christ's words concerning wa-
ter and Spirit to be understood; wherefore
what he saith here figuratively, by way of
Hyperbole, he expressed in the third Verse in
proper words, *except a man be born again he*
can not see the Kingdom of God. So that it
clearly appears from Christ's own exposition,
that here is understood spiritual Regenerati-
on, and not the external washing with wa-
ter in Baptism.

2. We utterly deny that Baptism by wo-
men is valid, and not to be reiterated.

They

They can only alledge the example of *Zipporah* that Circumcised her Son; whence they argue, that a Woman may as lawfully baptize, as Circumcise. I shall not give the answer that is usual amongst some Divines, viz. that *Zipporah* sinned in so doing, for God never blesteth men for any sin, as such; but he did bless *Moses* for this action of *Zipporah*. But I answer thus, that Circumcision in the Old Testament was indifferent, being administr'd by any person, by reason it was not so strictly joyned with the Ministerial Office of Preaching, as Baptism is in the New Testament: *Go and teach all Nations, baptizing them, &c. Mat. 28. 19.* So that now it is unlawful for any to administer Baptism, but such as are ordained for the Ministry.

Now we shall proceed to speak of the other Sacrament, (without regarding the rest of their five Sacraments, that have no ground in the Scriptures, nor the Fathers,) which is the Lords Supper.

According to sound Doctrine, the Lords Supper is nothing else but a visible sign of an invisible Grace, wherein by receiving of Bread and Wine, is signified our receiving of the Body and Blood of Christ as a Seal

of

of the Covenant of Grace, tending to our Salvation. We deny not, that the Body and Blood of Christ is really present in this holy Sacrament; but we deny, That it is corporally present; because it is circumscriptive, and in Heaven; and therefore cannot be every where. We deny, that the Lords Supper is a Sacrifice for the living and the Dead; which point I shall chiefly insist upon.

As to the first, the Papists do very much urge their Transubstantiation; by which they understand nothing else but the Corporal presence of the Body and Blood of our Saviour, under the appearance and accidents of Bread and Wine, imagining that the substance of the Bread and Wine is turned to the first nothing, out of which it was created, and the accidents only do remain which affect our senses of sight, feeling, and taste. The falshood and absurdity of this imagination I thus demonstrate.

1. Neither the Word nor the thing can be found in Scripture; for after the Consecration it is called, *the Bread of which we are partakers*, 1 Cor. 10. 17. Now if the Bread were annihilated, how could we be partakers of it? And moreover, no Papist will allow that

that it be called Bread after Consecration, which yet we see the Scripture doth.

2. The Word it self is new, and was never heard of before the Lateran Council, when Berengarius was forced to recant the Truth, and fall into a most abominable Error, namely, that Christs Body is bruised by the Teeth, and let down into the Belly,

3. The Word is no way adapted to the thing; yea, Creation may be as well called Annihilation, as this may be called Transubstantiation; for Transubstantiation is nothing else, but a mutation or turning of one substance into another, as in *Cana of Galilee*, Wine was turned into Water; but the Papists say, that in this case one substance is not turned into another, but that the one (namely, the Bread and Wine) is first annihilated, and the other, namely, the Body and Blood of Christ, is induced under the appearance and accidents of Bread and Wine (although they have a thousand distinctions here about the introducing of the Body and Blood of Christ under these accidents, which I shall pass over;) so that it ought rather to be called, an *Annihilation* of one substance, and *Introduction* of another: but

but an absurd name is fit enough for such an absurd thing.

Convenient robur nomina saepe Juris.

4. The thing which is distributed in the Sacrament, is called by the Ancients a Sign and a Figure of Christs Body. Now nothing can be a Sign or a Figure of it self: therefore Christ cannot be Corporally present. *Augustine* saith, *The Lord was pleased to say, this is my Body, when he gave but the figure of his Body.* And most of the Ancient Fathers do understand the words, &c. Also the Scriptures call it *a Sign of the Righteousness of Faith*, as we said before; now the Seal cannot be the thing it self.

It were too tedious to consider all the arguments of the Papists against the Doctrine of the Reformed Churches, concerning the Lords Supper; only this one I cannot pass by, which I have read in an Anonymous Jesuit, whereby he endeavours to invalidate our last reason against Transubstantiation, by giving this instance, that *David* might have been a sign of himself; as fighting with Goliath, if he had presented himself to the peoples view upon a Theater.

But

But I answer, 1. *David* had not been in that case a sign of himself, but of the actions he performed in the Combat.

2. If *David* had been sowed up in a Sack, or laid himself down upon the Theater covered with an Asses skin (as they say Christ's Body is covered with the accidents of Bread and Wine) so that he could not be seen, I do not understand how he could have been a sign of himself, or his actions either. I shall omit to observe, that the Sacrament was instituted in Commemoration of the Man Christ, & a that Commemoration is only of absent persons: as likewise many of their Exceptions against, us for brevities sake.

Only I shall shortly demonstrate the other Proposition, *viz.* that the Lords Supper is not a Sacrifice for the sins of the Living and the Dead, by this general argument; Where there is no Priest, no Altar, no proper Host, there can be no proper Sacrifice for sin: But in the New Testament there is none of these (beside Christ himself) Therefore, &c. The Major is most certain, for Relatives are mutual, and the one presupposeth the other: therefore where there is a proper Sacrifice, there

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must

must be an Altar, a Priest, and an Host, properly so called. So *Belarmin* himself saith, That *Altars use not to be Erected, unless for Sacrifices, properly so called.* (*de Miss. Lib. 1. Cap. 16.*) And elsewhere, *without an Altar can be no Sacrifice, de Cultu San. l. 3. c. 4.*

Now to prove the Minor; there is no material Altar to be found in the Scriptures, as one to be used in the New Testament. Christ who instituted this Sacrament, Celebrated the same on the Table, *Luk. 22. 21.* The Apostle *Paul* calls it the *Lords Table*, *1 Cor. 10. 21.* But there is no mention made of an Altar, which had been certainly done, if an Altar had been in use: Hence the great *Belarmin* says (*de Miss. l. 1. c. 17.*) *The Apostles did not use the Names of Priesthood, Sacrifice, Altar; as knowing well there could be none after the material Sacrifices*

ces were Sealed up : But the Pa-
 pists object, *Heb. 13. 10. We have*
an Altar whereof they have no right
to eat, which serve the Tabernacle.
 I answer, This Text speaketh of an
 improper, figurative, invifible Al-
 tar, but we deny onely a proper
 and material Altar: for that the
 words are figurative, evidently ap-
 pears, becaufe no Body can eat of
 a material Altar: And moreover,
 the Sacrifice that the Apostle would
 have to be offered up upon it, doth
 plainly discover what kind of Al-
 tar he means: *By him therefore let us*
offer the Sacrifice of Praise to God con-
tinually; that is the fruit of our Lips,
giving Thanks to his Name. The An-
 cient Fathers alfo do agree with us.
None of these is visible, neither the Priest,
nor the Sacrifice, nor the Altar; Am-
brose in Epist. ad Heb. I think that
the Altar is nothing else but the Bo-
dy of the Lord; Bernard, in Serm. 4.

Nazianzen calls it the *Altar* which is above, *Orat.* 24. And finally the *Papists* themselves are forced to confess, that here is meant an improper *Altar*; *I do not urge the place it self.* *Bell. de Miss.* l. i. c. 14. as also *Thomas*, *Anselmus*, and many others.

2. Nor is there any proper *Sacrifice* in the *New Testament*. For *Daniel* prophesieth, That the *Sacrifice and Oblation* shall cease; And we see this Prophecie fulfilled; The *Apostle Paul* saith, Nor yet that he should offer himself often, but now once in the end of the *World*, *Heb.* 9. 26. Every *Priest* standeth daily ministering and offering; but this man after he had offered one *Sacrifice* for sins, for ever, sat down on the right hand of *God*, *Heb.* 10. 12. where the *Apostle* evidently asserteth, that *Christ* offered himself but once; and doth not offer himself, nor can he be so offered, again. Yea the *Apostle* urgeth the sufficiency of

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of Sacrifice by these two Arguments.

(1.) Because he offered himself but once, and did not repeat his Sacrifice as insufficient. (2) Because having perfected his Work, he sat down on the right hand of God for ever: But the Priests did always stand, which signified that they had not yet compleated their Work, but must lay their hands once more to it, before they might sit down and rest from their work, Therefore the Papists devising daily Sacrifices of Christ after that one Sacrifice, doth derogate from its sufficiency, and makes Christ lyable to the Ministry of standing, who is already set down for ever at the right hand of God. This was also the reason why God destroyed *Jerusalem*, and the Temple (after Christs Mediatory Office was fulfilled as to one part of his Priesthood, namely his Sacrifice) that there might

be no more material Sacrifices, that being the place to which they were confined.

The Papists urge the Custom of the Ancients, and the expressions of the Fathers, who speak very often of Sacrifices. But it is clear, that the Fathers meant no other, than *Sacrificia Eucharistica* Sacrifices of^a Thanksgiving, which were commonly performed at the Lords Supper, which with Prayers and Alms are indeed a living Sacrifice, holy and acceptable to God, Rom. 12. 1. Hence Clemens Alexandrinus saith, that a righteous Soul is a holy Altar, and holy Prayer is the Incense. Lactantius saith, two things are to be offered, a Gift and a Sacrifice, both incorporeal; integrity of mind is the gift; Prayer, and Psalms are the Sacrifice. Augustin calls our heart an Altar, Humility and Praise a Sacrifice, and Charity the Fire. So
Hie.

ronimus, Ambrosius and others.

As for the Priest, there is none besides Christ; for he is a Priest for ever, *after the Order of Melchizedek*; and Levitical Priests they cannot be, being that Order is ceased.

Thus having proved, that there is no Altar, Priest, nor Host, besides Christ himself, *who is our Sacrifice, our Priest, and our Altar, Epiphani. lib. 2. com. 1. heres.* I conclude, that there is now no proper Sacrifice for the sins of the Living and the Dead; and by consequence no Transubstantiation, upon which this Sacrifice is builded.

And here their Purgatory falls to the Ground; for besides that it is contrary to Scriptures, to Reason, to the *Antient Fathers*, and injurious to the satisfaction and merits of Christ; moreover, if there be no Sacrifice, there can be no Mass,

and by consequence no money for the delivery of Souls out of Purgatory.

Here also falls to the ground their Doctrine of Concomitancy, for the sake whereof, (as *Geladius* one of their Popes Intimates) they have committed Sacriledg, in the Cup from the Laity; which although the Council of *Constance* confesseth to be contrary to the Primitive Institution of Christ, and Custom of the Antient Church; yet for some ridiculous reasons (such as; That some persons hands do shake, that some have deformed Whiskers and Beards) pronouncing an *Anathema* against him, that will contradict it.

And I have many times wondred why by the same Doctrine of Concomitancy, they may not as well give the Cup, and take away the Bread, or take away the Cup from the Clergy as well as the Laity? Why

Why it is a fulfilling of the Law to abstain from the one, and a sin, yea a mortal sin to abstain from the other?

There is neither reason nor Scripture to countenance it in the least. So that the Reformed Churches teach sound Doctrine, both as to the Nature, and the Integrity of this Sacrament.

The last Point I shall touch upon, is the *worshipping of Saints*. The Protestants agree herein with the Scriptures, and the Ancient Fathers, that the Saints are to be honoured by imitation, but not to be religiously adored; and that for these three Reasons;

1. We cannot believe in Saints, therefore we cannot worship them, *how shall they call on him, in whom they*

they have not believed: Rom. 10. 14.

2. We are severely forbidden to worship any but God: *Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve, Mat. 4. 10.*

3. The Saints do not know our thoughts, nor can they hear our Prayers: *Abraham is ignorant of us, and Israel acknowledgeth us not. Isa. 63. 16.* Hence *Aquinas* saith, To know the thoughts of the heart, is the property of God: and elsewhere, *The Angels know not the secrets of the heart.* And again, to know the particular thoughts and actions of men, is above the perfection of a creature understanding. And *Durandus* denies that the glorified Saints do know our thoughts. Finally *Augustin* saith, that the dead know not what is done here. *God only knoweth the hearts of the Children of Men, 1 Kings 8. 39.*

Peter

Peter the Apostle, though a Saint, would not suffer Cornelius to worship him, saying I my self also am a man, Acts 10. 26. nor would the Angel suffer John to prostrate himself to him: worship God, saith he, Rev. 19. 20. Yea a Heathen Poet could tell that God onely is to be worshipped.

Nec Dea sum, dixit, nec sacro thuris
(honore

Humanum dignare caput——

Their distinction betwixt *latria*, and *dulia*, and *hyperdulia* hath been abundantly refuted by many of the Reformed Writers.

I shall onely conclude, that if Papists cannot be accused of formal Idolatry, yet they are certainly guilty of material Idolatry.

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Having demonstrated, that the Protestant Churches do defend the Holy Scriptures, and conform their Doctrine thereunto in the most weighty points. I justly infer, that the *Protestant Church is a true, faithful, and sincere Church.*

I shall shut up all with this Observation, that the Papists perceiving, that they cannot prevail against the Protestants in disputing of their Doctrine: They question the Protestant Ministry as not Legitimate. But besides that their own Scholasticks (as *Bannes, Canus &c.*) do allow, that the power of Ordaining is not lost by Heresy: their own practice doth evidently constitute them: for these that have been ordained in our Churches, are not reordained by them as to the substantial part of Ordination

And

And it is certain enough, That
 a bad Governour, or Governours
 of the Church may send good La-
 bourers into Christ's Vineyard: yea
 Antichrist himself being under the
 Cloak of Christs Vicar, may dis-
 tribute the Offices of Christs Tem-
 poral and Earthly Court to good
 men that are willing to serve Christ.
 So when Christ was upon Earth,
 the Church was very much cor-
 rupted, and yet they sent good
 Workmen into the Lords Vineyard,
 such as *Jos ph*, *Nicodemus*, and
 othes.

I shall conclude all with thanks
 to Almighty God, for that he hath
 been pleased to open mine eyes,
 to see the way of truth, and pray-
 ers to him to confirm me therein:
 and my hearty wishes, that every
 one may reject the way of abomi-
 nation, and be rooted, and built
 up

up in Christ, and established in the faith, lest he be spoiled by vain deceit, after the Tradition of Men, after the Rudiments of the World, and not after Christ.

*Come out of Babylon my People,
lest ye be partakers of her sins.*

Embrace the true Protestant Religion, which is pure in Doctrine, holy in Manners, and faithful to God and the King.

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